WHOLE NO. 6727.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.

ENDIAN APPAIRSge was received from the President, enclos an appropriation in reference to Indian matters.

nother message was also received, containing inform on relative to sites for post offices and custom house the different cities, which was ordered to be printed

fr. Saward, (free soil) of N. Y., presented a petition the citizens of Geneses county, New York, remorating against the Graduation bill of last session, as layer of the Homestead bill.

MEMORIALS.

1r. Cooper, (whig) of Pa., presented the memorial of Tilden, of Philadelphia, offering as atlast to Comments.

is.

r. Suwxiz, (free soil) of Mass., presented two mems is from the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, in fave mediation of the United States between Europea Igerants; also two memorials from the same place is

be the apecial order of the day for Monday next. It ropriates \$200,050, and makes the Loniaville and than Canal free.

CONNICT AND PAUPER EMIGRANTS.

COOPER, (whig) of Pa., in addressing the Senate upport of his canvict and pauper resolutions, said he unsed that Senators were aware that several States turpoe transport their paupers and criminals here. It was unfriendly and unjust. Nations in amity with have no right to make our land their penal colony, a month ago a single vessel landed at New York hundred and fifty paupers, and fifteen convicts ring chains on their limbs. More recently another elibrought quite a number of Swiss, sent here at the sense of their government. The Sardinian governit also recently shipped thirty-four convicts and innals to New York. It is a common practice among several States of continental Europe'to make contact for the transportation hither of their paupers, sometimes the inmates of their pentionitaries. The lat of great passenger lines make arrangements for removal of the paupers of inland European towns to werp, Bremen, Havre and other seaports, for transation hither, and in Ireland a similar practice is sued. We have as much right, and it is as much outly, to protect ourselves against vice and crime as not disease. If upon a point of national etiquette receive an insuit the whole nation takes fire, war is threatened; but we tamely acquiesce in this large of almahouses and prisons on our shores fear that we may loss the votes of our foreign popular. He was willing the country should continue to he aegium of the oppressed of every land; that those come here should be forever closed against all led and legislated paupers, and all persons convicted aspected of crime, who shall be sent here by their ective governments. The Mayor of New York has resed the municipal bodies of that city, as well as President of the United States, on the subject, and ight has been exhibited to alarm the apprehension of y Christian and patriot in the land. He severely dised the facts frepressented shoul

sers. Bayand and Clayron then made a few re-ks, when the further consideration of Mr. Cooper' lation was postponed.

THE ABBY APPROPRIATION SILL

sindispensable, and he recommended placing at the oasi of the President this force immediately, to pretimmense hordes of Indians from destroying the settents of the whites next spring.

Bath, (whig) of Tean., thought that pacific measures would be more efficacious and economical. He that commissioners could settle the difficulties, and the number of hostile Indians had been very much

rested.

r. Russ. (dem.) of Texas, suggested that these comsioners should be mea acquainted with the Indian
racter, and not politicians.

r. Summe thought the most pacific measures would
be immediate chastisement of the outlaws.

le Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs
a bandomed the idea of the employment of Indians,
Measra-Johnson, Hunter and others discussed the
ointment of commissioners.

at of commissioners.

rice, (dens.) of Va., thought an increase of a would be preferable to an army of volunregulars would be preferable to an army of volun-,, as the latter would invite war.

r. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., thought the proper commis-er would be the general-in-chief of the army, who idd know when to treat.

r. Housrow (dem.) of Texas, then obtained the floor, on his motion to dd so the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1855. S POR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK AND PHILA-

DELPHIA.

be SPHARM laid before the House a message from the sident of the United States, in response to the resolute of August last, relative to the selection of the sites the accommodation of courts and post offices in ladelphia and New York.

[r. WITTE, (dem.) of Pa., understood, from the measurement of the Pa.]

e, the President does not deem it advisable to exerthe authority conferred on him, and has sent to the use the various propositions, that the House may be a selection. It is true the resolution gives him no hority to make a final purchase, but only the ret to select sites, requiring him to submit his non to the House for their approval. The subtis one of importance to Philadelphia and New York, selections must be made first with regard the fitness, and then the price to be paid. He undered there were a number of propositions, some fit, and ere unfit, some high and others low priced. In view his he moved the subject be referred to a select comittee. Adopted.

RELIEF FOR DR. KANN.

his he moved the subject be referred to a select comtace. Adopted.

IRLES FOR DR. KANL.

Ir. CRANDLER, (whig) of Pa., made another ineffectual
supt to call up the Senate resolution authorising an
edition to be sent to the relief of Dr. Kane.

He HOLLES WELLER, (Sem.) of Mo., and that being personally
created in the subject, not by any act of his own, he
uld take no part in the legislation on the matter.

Fr. Chan, (dem.) of S. C., remarked not a gentleman
the House, but has been supplied with piles of docutats in favor of those claims, while nothing has been
nusled in opposition to them. What were asserted as
tha, would on sifting the documents, turn out not to
tacts. The five millions of dollars proposed to be appriated, would be but an entering wedge to thirty milis more at least. He argued to show that our governat abandoned these claims, because under internatal law they could not to properly enforced against
mee.

Frankler, (dem.) of Ala.—Proceeding on the ad-

nal law they could not be properly enforced against nee.

Ir. Practices, (dem.) of Ala.—Proceeding on the added facts that hostilities were committed under the thority of France on American commerce, insisted that government is liable for damages. He desied, in reto Mr. Orr, that they have ever been ignored. On contrary, our government has uniformly recognised held them valid. So far from ignoring those claims, gress in July, 1798, by declaring us freed and exone-d from the stipulations between the United States France, made it the ground in the most solemn man of the justness of the claims.

T. Michon, (dem.) of Va., argued in favor of excluding the besent of the bill the assignees of claimand insurance officers. Claimants have been advoited to build up influence to scenar the passage of bill, that assignees and insurance officers may obtain ger share of the appropriation, which should be controlled to those who have claims for spoliations.

Barry, (dem.) of Va., closed the provial debate, groing at length the objections made against the

bill. Judge Marshall had said there never were juster claims on the face of the earth, and where the obligation on the part of the government to pay was stronger. The fact that a similar measure was vetoed by President Polk ought to strengthen the bill under consideration. Without proceeding further, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANT, Jau. 25, 1865.

Mr. Spences reported the bill to allow Brooklyn to bor row money for school purposes.

Mr. Singram reported the bill to require corporations

to record articles of association.

Mr. Sersonn introduced a bill to restrain banks and

individual bankers from acting as savings banks.

The bill applying the provisions of the General Banking law to the Outario Branch Bank was passed. Several

private bills were also passed.

ALBANT, Jan. 25, 1855. THE TREPERANCE BILL, ETC.

A bill appropriating the revenues of the United States Literature and Deposite Funds was passed. Mr. Dixon introduced the bill to provide against unsafe

buildings in New York. The bill to prohibit the liquor traffic was then taken up, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote ing the town agent to twenty-five per cent profit

the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote restricting the town agent to twenty-five per cent profit on sales.

The motion prevailed, and the amendment restricting the profit of the agent was rejected.

Mr. RHODES moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Lost.

Mr. RHODES moved that "Supervisors and Justices" grant licenses to sell instead of County Judges.

Mr. Bathwin moved to substitute "Court of Sessions," instead of County Judges.

Mr. Dixon introduced the bill to provide against unsafe buildings in the city of New York. The bill is long, containing thirty-seven sections, but some of its main features are as follows:—All dwelling houses and all other buildings hereafter built south of a line drawn one hundred feet north of Forty-second street, and extending from the East to the Hudson river, shall have froat, rear and side walls, whether such walls be outside or party walls; and all such walls shall be of stone, brick or iron, on foundations of stone or brick. Stores more than thirty five feet wide shall have a partition wall not less than 12 inches thick, or girders 10 by 12 inches square, running from front to rear. Every partition wall, post and pillar, shall rest on foundations of stone or brick. In celler piers columns, &c. built of rubble stone or brick, at intervals of three feet a stone three inches thick, the size of such pier or column, shall be built in. All temporary supports under any building shall be equal in strength to the permanent supports required by the bill. Outside walls the like when under fifty feet; and sixteen inches, when over fifty feet. The mortar used shall be edight inches thick, when under fifty feet; and sixteen inches, when over fifty feet. The mortar used shall be edight inches thick, when under thirty-five feet high; twelve inches toke, when under fifty feet; and sixteen inches, when over fifty feet. The mortar used shall be of line and sand, in stated proportions. No wood work shall be placed within four inches of any flow and shall be constructed that th

Several bills, but only of local interest, were considered. The bill for the appraisal of canal damages to the Mountain Ridge contractor, at Lockport, Mr. Wormley opposed, as leading to enormous claims against the State by other contractors. After a long discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, when the House adjourned.

near the South ferry, yesterday morning, which burned down in its progress the Waverly Hotel and four other buildings, all brick, and four stories in height. The firemen arrived on the ground with their usual promptness. and set to work, although their operations were some what retarded at the start on account of the cold and Water being pienty, there was no difficulty on that score this time, and it was owing to the plentiful supply that the flames made no further progress than

issuing from the house of Christian & Borland, No. 15 Atlantic arreet, and on breaking in the door the fire was as those who may continue hostile, to President, and such military commandia he shall direct. The other after gt he recent Indian difficulties, proposes that cd volunteers not exceeding three trousand, and coeding five hundred friendly Indians, the latter agers, scouts, hunters and guides he called into for eighteen months.

Lass objected to the employment of Indians.

Cass objected to the employment of Indians.

The Waverly House, No. 11, corner of Atlantic and owners, with their losses, are about as follows:—

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The Waverly House, No. 11, corner of Atlantic and owners, and the upper stories. From the properties of the president many to the upper stories. From the properties of the president many to the upper stories. From the properties of the president many to the upper stories. From the properties of the president many to the properties of the president many to the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

The Waverly House, No. 11, corner of Atlantic and owners, and on the properties of the president many to the properties of the properties of

Furman streets, was occupied mainly by Henry J. Callo, who saved most of his goods, although in a damaged condition. The extension fronting on Furman street was occupied by several families. The losses on contents will probably reach \$2,000. The building was owned by Anson Plake, and was valued at \$8,000. Thomas Cavanagh occupied the lower portion of the adjoining building, No. 18, as a liquore store, the upper part, with the Waverly Hotel, being occupied by Mrs. Kyle as a boarding house. Cavanagh's loss is about \$1,000—insured for \$800 in the St. Nicholas, New York. Mrs. Kyle and her boarders lost the greatest portion of their property.

The two next houses, Nos. 15 and 17, were owned by Mr. Heisenbuttel, of New York, having recently purchased them of Mr. Blake. The former was occupied by Christian & Borland as a restaurant and logling housa. The fire originated here. Their loss is estimated at \$2,000—insured for \$1,500. No. If was occupied by A. McCoy as a boot and shoe store, and by several families, who tenanted the upper stories. Most of the stock and furniture were saved, although in a damaged state. The less on the buildings is about \$12,000.

F. G. Qinilan owned the house next adjoining, No. 19. It was occupied by Mrs. Alpin as a thread and needle store. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$200, and the loss on the goods amounts to about \$200, and the loss on the goods amounts to about \$200.

needle store. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$500, and the loss on the goods amounts to about \$200, and the loss on the goods amounts to about \$200, and are insured to support them amounts to about \$30,000, and are insured to nearly their full value. The loss on contents will probably reach \$10,000 more.

During the progress of the fire two members of Washington Engine No. 1, named Patrick Ward and Robert Simons proceeded to the fourth story of one of the buildings, and while endeavoring to stay the progress of the flames, were huried beneath the falling roof, which came down upon them. The foreman, with members of his own company and of Engine No. 14 and flook and Ladder No. 4, ascended to the top of the house with all possible speed, and succeeded in clearing away the encumbrances under which thet two men were buried. They were fortunately not much injured, being enabled to come down without aid. They had very little time to apare, however, being compelled to leave their caps behind in order to save themselves.

A woman, residing in one of the basements, was found lying on the floor in an insensible condition, having been overcome by the dense smoke. She was perceived from without and was rescreed from her perilous situation.

A difficulty occurred between the Chief Engineer and engine company No. 2. According to the statement of the members they were among the first upon the ground, and therefore entitled to be placed upon the fire. Being ordered to go upon the dock and furnish water to No. 17, they refused, silleging that they arrived there previous te that company, and rather than do so they abandoned their engine. The police of the First district then took possession and manned her till the fire was extinguished, when she was placed in charge of the authorities.

John Cleghors and Daniel Grogan running with No. 15.

took possession and manned her till the fire was extinguished, when she was placed in charge of the authorities.

John Cleghorn and Daniel Srogan running with No. 15, were arrested on their return from the fire, on the charge of fighting. They were brought up during the day and fixed \$10 cach, the latter to be imprisoned for ten days besides.

Alexander McClintock, for running with an engine, not being a member, and for making use of abusive language when arrested, was fined \$5.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO THE WHATHER. -Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found dead in the rear of house No. 441 Greenwich street. The unfortunate woman was found lying in the snow by one of the occupants of the house, who went immediately for assistance, but it was too late, as the poor woman was frozen to death, all er-forts to resuscitate he r being unavailing. Verdict in ac-cordance with the above facts.

A CHILD BURNED TO DERTH.—Coroner Gamble held an nquest upon the body of a little child, named Ellen Doglass, who came to her death by falling on a stove at her mother's residence, No. 80 Christopher strest. The accident happened on the 6th inst., since which the little sufferer has langered in great agony. Verdict, "a-cidental feath."

DRASH FROM SCALES -Coroner Hilton held an inquest on the body of an infant eighteen months old, named Charles Gotham, who came to his death from severa scales received at the residence of its mother, 104 Lewis street, caused by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water, tegulet accordingly.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL OF 1855.

and Scenes in Broa a Sleigh-Ride, &c.

Our city is now in the full enjoyment of the winter carnisal, and the streets are jocund with the merry music of the sleigh bells. Even while we write, the cries and cheers of the occupants of wheelless carriages usual sobriety of demeanor in the excitement of the judging from present appearances, it will be two or three days at least before it recovers from its effects. All ages and sexes seem to participate in the pleasures of the moment, and forget, for the time being, the cares and troubles of every day life. Those who would see how our people enjoy themselves during the carnival should visit Broadway, which, as Jofferson Brick would say, "whips the universo." Here he will find a perfect illustration of the democratic character of the country, for tration of the democratic character of the country, for here all mingle on a perfect equality. The bon ton of the Fifth avenue aweep along in their magnificent turn-outs, with their liveried drivers, beside the democratic stage aleighs, with their merry laughing crowds; and even those who are forced to go a-foot because they cannot afford the expense of the one or get a seat on the other, appear to enjoy the sport as much as their occupants. People may talk as much as they like about sleigh-riding in the country, but for our part—and we speak from experience—we wouldn't spare it with the excitement of a dashing, sweeping gle and pulse beat quicker to see three or four first class sleighs aweep along in a wild race in which the very horses appear to be imbued with the same spirit of ri-valry that actuates their drivers, while the encouraging cheers of applauding spectators ring out upon the clear But all who have a love of the ludiarous will be sure

o have it gratified by a ride in one of the Broadway stage sleighs. For a sixpence he may indulge in a fou stage sieighs. For a sixpence he may induse in a four mile ride in any of the nest, commodious and elegant vehicles, and see all that is worth seeing in our fashionable thoroughfare. Getting in at the South ferry he will have a full panoramic view of the sights and scenes on either side, which would baffle the arts of the most finished painter to portray with all their natural effect. The Bowling Green, recalling to mind the pleasant reminiscences of the past-of the good old days when our phiegmatic but worthy Dutch ancestors ruled New Amsterdam-when building lots might be had for a few dollars, and when soup kitchens were unknown; the Astor House, bringing ized seventeenth century to the refined, moral, intellecits arts and sciences, and all the luxury of its wealth; the City Hall, reminding us of what the municipal char-acter of our city should be, and what it is—of exorbitant rents, enormous taxation, and the hundred and one ills that attend on bad legislation; the churches, with all the pious memories called up by their fine architectural proportions, their exquisite stained glass windows, re-flecting the light of heaven upon their worshippers, in every color but the natural one; the handsome pews, with velvet cushions, and all the other decorations, so necessary to arouse in the mind a proper appreciation of the truths of religion. All this one can see in a sleigh-ride up Broadway for the remarkably low charge of sixpence. But this is not all, for if he can spare time from the contemplation of these sights, he must be amused at what is going on immediately around him. Every one wants to ride in the stage sleigh, and every one who has got the means to spare, must be accommodated, although the accom-medation is frequently of the most meagre description. There is a peculiarity about these sleighs, too, which they are never full while there is a vacant spot inside or outside to stand upon. No matter about this, however; if you want a comfortable seat, go down to South ferry, or the Battery, and you will be sure to get it up as far as the Park at least, for after that it will cease to be com-fortable from the press of the crowd. And then, bestanding when you can accommodate; so, after all, your seat is not such a sure thing as you might imagine at the outset. But, however, with all these drawbacks, it, and that is something, if you are not forced to get off for your hat, which some mischievous urchin has knocked off with a well directed snowball. You recover you equanimity, and feel just in the mood to en-joy the same joke practised at the expense of another. The sleigh stops suddenly in the middle of a race with another, during which it was every moment in danger of a collision, and a woman, with a child on one arm, two bandboxes on another, and an interesting youngster banging on by her skirts, makes sundry dumb signs at the driver. Some of the passengers are indignant, but point of the joke, and some gentleman of a self-ascrific-ing disposition prepares to resign his seat. The band-boxes are handed to the driver, who is sure to let one of them fall and put his foot into it immediately after in his attempts to pick it up. A passenger offers to assist her by taking the baby, but the baby and herself are inseparable—they must go in together and they eventually do—then comes the turn of the aforesaid youngster, who has had in the interim several narrow escapes from being run over by the sleighs or trampled under the feet of the horses. They are all eafely in, having dislodged two or three from their seats to "make room for the lady," in com-pliance with a polite request of the disinterested driver, and the driver prepares to start. He is off at last, but before he has proceeded a couple of blocks he is again compelled to stop for a fat gentleman, who goesthrough the same dumb show before noticed, and who is even-tually stowed away in the most convenient place, much to the pleasure of his immediate neighbors, who are unable to see the fun at which the rest are making such grimaces. These interesting incidents in sleigh riding are occasionally varied with a shower of snow balls, which amusement, however, is sometimes attended with the most serious consequences. Last evening a passen-ger in one of the Broadway sleighs was struck with a lump of hard snow or ice in the face, and so severely injured that she fainted. She received a severe cut on the forehead, from which the blood flowed profusely. In addition to this, we may mention another, which was not, however, so serious. One of the officials of the City Hall was struck on the nose with such force that his countenance was soon decorated with one of those facial embellishments known in the technical languege of scientific men as "a peeper." These, how But Broadway is not the only thoroughfare in which the carnival is enjoyed. The Bowery, the avenues, and

even the bystreets, are filled with all kinds of sleighs

and sledges, and resound with—
Tintinabulation that so musically awells
From the bells | bells | sells |
From the rhysning and the chiming of the bells. These are not unfrequently blended with the rather dis-

cordant notes of a fish hora, upon which some aspiring musician endeavors to play, "Jordan is a hard road to travel," or the equally elegant and resined air of "Wait for the wagon." But after all, what critic would find fault with him. The great philosopher poet says-

All through the day, the evening, the night, and away into the small hours of the morning, the carnival was kep! up, and instead of suffering any abatement, the mirth and fun only grew "more fast and furious." The night and fun only grew "more pet and turious." The nigo-was moderate, and the bright moon, as it shone down in what the celebrated author of "the two horseenes" would call "unclouded majesty," was reflected in diminished splendor from the sparking icicles and the

glittering, dazzling snow.

The only portion of the community who did not seem to enjoy the carnival were the poor denisens of these 10 calities where the soup houses have been established. While it was the source of enjoyment to others, it made their poverty keener and more hard to bear. Even in this storm, however, there is some reuson even for them to be pleased—it must have the effect of moderating the severity of the winter, to some extent

It furnished work also to a large number of the unemployed, who were enabled to make a few dollars in shorelling away the snew from before the doors. So, after all, to some of the poor the storm was not so in-welcome as might at first be supposed. All who could obtain shorels entered the service, and if any housekeeper before night failed in having his portion of the side walk cleaned, it was his own fault, and he should be made to suffer the penalty. There were few, in fact, who had cause for diseatisfaction—the street contractor the drivers, too, were in their element; the great sleigh riding public enjoyed staelf to its heart's content; all who had their health were mersy or ought to be so, and for these who were not, under such favorable circum-

number of hands being employed in keeping the track clear. The trains of the New York and New Haven Railroad Corepany left from the station on the corner of

THE CASE OF SENOR ARRANGOIZ AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

to Set Aside Order of Arrest of Senor Arran golz-Interesting Correspondence.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM Before Hoa. Judge Hoffman.

JAN. 25.—The Republic of Mexico vt. Francisco de Ar-rangoir.—This case, which was reported in yesterday's HERALD, was a motion to vacate order for the arrest of the defendant. The hearing was not resumed, but was adjourned to Menday in consequence of the engage of the Judge at General Term.

From the affidavit read the previous day by Anthon, Mr. Arrangois's counsel, it appears that Mr. Arrangoiz received the letters of Santa Anna, Mr. Boand the Secretary of the Mexican Treasury on the 25th of July, and on the 26th he left New Orleans for New York. Mr. Arrangols contends that he seted as a private individual, having left the Consulate in charge of Mr. Propess, and having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, but not to take charge of the Legation, unless Mr. Almonte would give for it, till Mr. Almonte of his own will would Mr. Arrangois says that he was neither Consul nor Minister, but a private individual, and his instruc tions were to receive the funds as such private individual. Indeed, it would have been impossible for Santa Anna to sell his drafts if drawn on a public officer. Besides, Mr. Bonilla in his official letter tells Arrangoiz that until be takes charge of the Legation he is to act in conformity with the instructions about the money.

lowing correspondence in the matter will be

Per tenior to the confidence of the confidence o

session of said legation, you will act in conformity with the following directions:—

By the enclosed copy of a paragraph taken from the condential note bearing No. 57, and the date of the 4th instant, addressed by General Almonate to this depart-ment, your excellency will perceive that he stated to the government of the United States, contrary to exactness, that he was authorized by this government to receive the seven millions of dollars of the Indemnity, by which statement he obtained from the United States Treasury Pepartment, for the payment of the said sum to him, the proper order on the Sub Treasurer of New York, whither he proceeded in order to withdraw and deposit them elsewhere.

proper order on the Sub Trassurer of New York, whither he proceeded in order to withdray and deposit them elsewhere.

Mr. Almonte acted, as he himself asserts, without any authority on the part of this government, and I must add that this step gave decided dissentisfaction, it being thought both unwise and inconsiderate.

His Serene Highness flatters himself that Mr. Almonte will have been actuated by an excessive but mictalen real for the service of his country; but as there may arise from such act very fatal consequences to this government, his Serene Highness has directed that at the very moment you shall receive the present letter, you will immediately abandon everything else, and leaving the Consulate in charge of Mr. Propeas, and without losing a single moment, proceed personally to New York, in order to receive the entire seven millions, this being the amount of the first instalment of the indemnity stipulated in the treaty recently negotiated with the government of the United States, for which purpose I enclose to your excellency the necessary order for Mr. Almonte to deliver them forthwith to you.

On receipt of the funds, your excellency will try if it be possible to place such sum answ on deposit in the United States Treasury from whence it was drawn; and there remain till further order, endeavoring also to save the expenses of commissions, deposit, and other charges, inasmuch as General Almonte ought not to have drawn out the moneys, and much less, if effected, at any sacrifice whatever. Should the United States government be unwilling to consent to the return of said sum as a rigor our deposit, it is left to your prudence to place it in dif-

inamuch as ceseral almonte ought not to have drawn out the moneys, and much less, if effected, at any acrifice whatever. Should the United States government be un willing to consent to the return of said sum as a rigor ous deposit, it is left to your prudence to place it in different homes of standing and undoubted solvency; but also as a deposit, and, if possible, without incurring any expenses for commissions or otherwise, and without disposing of any sum, however small it may be, without previous orders from this Treasury Department.

His Servae Highness cannet but believe, as it has been stated above, that an excess of real is what induced Mr. Almonte to draw the said funds from the public treasury of the United States; but if, unluckily, his purpose should have been that of speculating, or any other whatsoever save that prescribed by duty, and if from any motive he should refuse to deliver instantly to your excellency the said sum of seven millions of dollars, you always, with prudence, but always with the energy, activity and real to which your excellency is obliged, by the high honor and confidence that the government be stown upon you for the service of your country—you will take all suitable measures, and forthwith present personally the letter of recall of Mr. Almonte that is enclosed, and the credentials of your excellency. Thus, with the advantages of the public character conferred on you, and of which, in the hypothesis alluded to, Mr. Almonte would be deprived, you may proceed, without losing a moment, and by all feasible means, to separe the preperty of the nation.

If, on the contrary, and as this government fully hypes, Mr. Almonte do make instantaneous delivery to you of said fands, your excellency will not allow the contents of this note to transpire, nor the documents enclosed, nor will you make use of the last mentioned until Mr. Almonte may choose, of his own five and spontaneous will, to depart to enjoy the leave of absence granted to him, and thus separate himself from the legation; beca

I reiterate to you assurance of my particular.

P. S.—The very latest:—
His Ferene Highness, with more accurate knowledge and information, received from persons conversant with such afairs, mentions to your excellency that, it being impossible to return to the treasury of the United States the seven millions received, and it being better to deposit them in New York city banks of undoubted solvency, it seems to His Serene Highness that this latter course will be the best that your excellency can adopt, because bank deposits are free from expense, and secondly because when made with commercial houses they are at tended with imminent risk. On this account the fundamust be removed from them, if, unfortunately, Mr. Almonte should have made their deposit with any of them; and it will also be expedient that said deposits appear in the name of your excellency, and not in the name of this government.

BONILLA. me of this government. H. E. d'FRAN'CO ARRANGON, &c., &c., &c.

STATE DEPARTMENT, MEXICO, 19th July, 1854.

Brain Department, Marico, 19th July, 1854.

Mr. Prancisco de Arrandorz.

My Externed Priend—The annexed instructions will inform you of all I can mention on the very important affair to which they refer. However, and though my time is very short, I must and, condendably, a few words, to say, as it will be noticed by yourself, that the step taken by Almonte with regard to the indemnity could not have been more impracent nor more dangerous, on account of the risk to which he has exposed these fonds. On the other hand, to have dared to take upon himself se enormous a responsibility cannot fail of giving rise to very unfavorable doubts. Should they prove to be well grounded, you will act as you ought but if this should not be the case, you will observe extreme circum-spection not to hurt his feelings, so that it may never be said that the services be has rendered have been ill required—thus terring him from a friend into an enemy of the government.

To recomment to you the greatest hact and circum-spection is the object of this letter, and I remain yours, &c.,

MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

The being of the greatest heat and circum-spection is the object of this letter, and I remain yours, &c.,

MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

The properties of the present importance to gain thme, you will take the most speedy way, whether it bely see or by land; the latter, however, being the preterable, and you will travel day and night.

you proceed immediately to New York and there receive the seven millions of dollars now in the hands of Mr. Almonte. That you endeavor, if possible, to place and sum anew in the Treasury of the United States, there to remain at the disposal of the supreme government of this reymble. That in the event of this not being feasible, you secure the amount to the nation in the most positive and economical manner by distributing it among different private firms that may afford unquestionable responsibility.

I communicate the foregoing to you that you may act in conformity therewith. God and Liberty.

St. T. Francisco Manangois, Consul-General of the Republic in the United States—New Orleans.

Sr. T. Francisco ex Adranciors, Consul-deneral of the Republic in the United States—New Orleans.

[D.]

Postscript in a letter of Gen. Anna, of 19th July, 1854, at the very latest hour.—
It has just been resolved in a Cabinet meeting that you shall set out immediately for New York to take charge of the government funds, inasmuch as Gen. Almonte has deposited them in that city, according to the instructions and official orders communicated to you under this date by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I doubt not that you, whose experience in commercial affairs is so extensive, will set in such a manner that the government may be axered, as for as possible, from expenses and other accessory charges. As it is very likely, from the foresight that characterizes our friend General Almonte, that in depositing the funds in any New York banks, he will have done so in his own name, to avoid all chicanery against the Mexican government, it will be advisable that on your succeeding to General Almonte in this charge, you should take the same precaution—that is to say, that the funds remain deposited under your own name.

[E.]

OND DESTRUCTIONS OF ARRANGOLS, CONSUL-General of this Republic in the United States.

As it is more time step that the seven millions received by H. E. General Almonte cannot be returned to the Treasury department of the United States, and it not being expedient that they should be entrusted to private houses, you will deposit them in New York city banks of known solvency. To prevent supposed creditors from causing extortion by their exaggerated pretensions, you are autherized to deposit the funds in your own name. By H. S. H. a directions I communicate this to you that you may act in conformity therewith. God and liberty OlASMIARRE.

Senor d'Francisco de Arrangols, Consul-General of this Republic in the United States.

[F.]

Senor d'Francisco de Arrandom, Consul-General of this Republic in the United States.

FI

New York, Dec. 14, 1864.

Most Excellent Sir—Being apprised by your official communication of November 18, which I received yesterday, that H. S. H., the General President, has not been pleased to approve of the charge of one per cent commission on the receipt, deposit, acceptance and payment of the funds which the supreme government ordered me to receive in this city. I have the honor to state to your excellency, that there being in my mind no doubt of the legality of this charge, or of the right or official authority which I had, to make the deposit a private one, out of which the charge has grown. Your excellency will permit me to state briefly the grounds of it, for the consideration of H. S. H.

The supreme government directed me to set out instantly on my journey from New Orleans to this city, to perform this special commission, and for this purpose, directed me to divest myself of the character of my office by making a transfer of it, in order to charge myself with a commission of a personal character. This is fully established, both by official correspondence and the acts of the supreme government, in drawing upon me as a private individual, frafts and other orders of payment.

The supreme government was unwilling that the funds which t placed at my disposal should appear to be vested in any officer of the government, but, on the contrary, in a private individual, in order, by this means, to guard against any unfounded attacks of supposed creditors, and on this account, if placed them under the safeguard of a private person, in whose honor and integrity it and full confidence.

Proceeding, as I did, under this arrangement, I received the runds, calling in those also which were out at interest, and deposited them in my own name, having a discretionary power in that particular, and the supreme government drew its drafts and orders for payment on the funds in the hands of its "Special"

government, confiding in my prudence, sanctioned and approved of all my acts.

The supreme government drew its drafts and orders for payment on the funds in the hands of its "Special Agent, Francisco de Arrangoiz," a circumstance which facilitated the negotiation of the paper, by increasing the security of the paper by the certainty that it would be honored if accepted by me, the acceptance of an officer in his official capacity carrying with it no such security, no responsibility of a personal nature attaching to such officers, whose duty it is to obey even a counter order, which, in my case, as a private agent, is widely different, because, even although I may have had no founds of my own to meet the responsibility contracted under my signature, still, by my being in the possessim of the funds, by their deposit, my acceptances, my moral rasponsibility, my standing and good name were all plodged for their redsemption, serving as a guarantee, and enabled the government to negotiate such pasier. On all these acceptants bave a right 19 Duke a charge which your excellence cannot "savow, I being empowered, as I have remarked, to act and proosed as a private individual, in short, as an agent appointed to fulfi a special commission, for which I had personally to account strictly, and to be responsible.

The acrivice I have rendered were special, extraordinary, entirely foreign to the consulate, confidential, and involving high personal responsibility. How, then, city and to be responsible to the law agents of all agents and commissioners. If necessary, which it is not, I might even insist that consule, travelling out of their proper officers, and taking charge of funds merely on deposit, have the right, by law, to charge on my of their proper officers, and taking charge of funds merely on deposit, have the right, by law, to charge on one of their proper officers, who, one and all, anction the struct legality of a commission in this case, even of two per cent, the one half of which only I have now claimed.

If, howeve approved of all my acts.

The supreme government drew its drafts and orders
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your excellency I shall not surface and it ince maintain the tion; but, on the contrary, will at all times maintain the legality of the commissions I have charged, on the grounds of well established usage and acknowledged right, which, in my lumble opinion, are unquestionable. May God Almighty preserve your excellency many F. DE ARRAGOIZ. HIS EXCULERCY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

the District Attorney that the steamer Massachusetts, lying is the port of New York, had been cleared at the Custom House coastwise for New Orleans via Mobile, and that her manifest of cargo was on its face of a pacific nature. That the Massachuseits, though so cleared for New Orleans, is in fact intended to sail directly for some port in the Island of Cuba, within the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace and amity; and that her cargo is to be discharged at some port in the Island of Cuba. The information further states that although there is no thing suspicious on the face of the manifest of the common muskets and other monitions of war, which do not appear on the manifest; that the steamer has been fitted out and armed within the limits of the United States by some persons unknown, with the intent to employ her in the service of the inhabituats of Cuba to commit hostilities against the pro-perty of the Queen of Spain, contrary to the third see ien of the act of Congress passed April 20, 1818. The District Attorney and his advocate, Mr. Joach

en, therefore obtained the usual process against the vessel, her tackle, stores, arms and ammunition, upon which the Marshal deputised Mesors. De Angelis and Horton, who found the Massachusetts lying in the stream, with steam up and ready to sail. The officers engaged steamture, overtook her, brought her back, and placed her in the keeping of twelve men.
It also appears that the Massachusetts had shipped

20,000 gallons of Croton water more than she ordinarily used; that she had several tents, wagons, sets of har engineers, who had successively deserted her on ascer

Manuchusetts previous to her leaving her dock, but the hatchways being fastened down, he had no authority to

break them open.
Since the arrest of the steamer, parties interested have called at the office of the District Attorney and proposed to bond her, and to secure her against any illegal voyage as well as to discharge such portions of her cargo as

consist of armament.

The ateamer, however, remains in the pos-C. S. Marshal Hillyer and his officers, until the charge against her is investigated and disposed of by the We understand that there is another element in the part of New York fitted out and intended for a similar

purpose. The is perhaps arrested by this time. City Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. ONE WEEK LATER PROM EUROPE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Russia again Invaded the Principalities

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM LOBD BAGLAN PROSPECTS OF PRACE

Sardinia Joined the Western Alliance.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE BRITISH CARINET.

CONSOLS UP 11-2 PER CENT. Probable Loss of the New York Ship George

Cauning, with 135 Passengers

and 26 of the Crew. OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARKETS.

The United States mail steamship Pacific, arrived from Liverpool on Saturday the 13th instant, with 62 passen

The Pacific sailed at 4 P. M. on the 13th inst. She hauled off from Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst., in a thick snow storm. The P., on her passage hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst., at 7 P. M. She had beavy easterly weather nearly the entire east ern passage. In running up the Mersey to her moorings in that part of the river called the Sloyne—the night be-ing exceedingly dark and thick—the Pacific ran into the brig Corinthian, Capt. Kemp, outward bound for Calcutta, with a carge said to be valued at £23,000 sterling, and at the time lying at anchor with her head up stream The Pacific struck her full in the stern, and sunk her immediately. No lives were lost, the twelve men who composed the Corinthian's crew having got on board the steamer. Captain Kemp was on shore. The Pacific has

been absent only twenty seven days!

The ship City of Montreal, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 7th. She had so papers on board, otherwise she would have brought six days later

American intelligence.

The New York liner George Canning is supposed to have been lost somewhere near the island of Heligoiand, on the shore of which island papers and baggage of passengers have been cast, leaving little doubt of the ca lamity. There is no authentic account of the crew and passengers—25 crew and 135 passengers. A letter, in-deed, says that all were lost. The cargo was insured in Hamburg for 250,000 marks banco, and for \$100,000 at

The Eastern question has entered into an ep phase. Prince Gortschakoff has announced to the Aus trian government that the Cour accepts not only the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation given to them by the Three Powers, England, France and Austria. But, as no armistice is agreed to, hostilities will continu

during the progress of negotiations.

This intelligence has much exercised the public mind throughout Europe. Its immediate effect was to raise the quotation of Consols nearly two per cent. But doubts are springing up fast. Why has the Cear accepted terms which he has several times declared ignominious and humiliating. Is the declaration wrung from him? and, if so, is the war then near its close? Or is he at all si a cere in his implied desire for peace? Is it not a despe rete attempt to delach Austria from the alliance? Or Sasily, is it an artifice to gain time, to move those ex traordinary masses of troops he has collected into the

Crimes, and thus drive the allies into the ses ?

Sardinis has joined the Western alliance. The conduct Aspexed are the quotation of consols by the Pacific ompared with those brought by the Canada

D. Bell Son & Co., London, report that the market presents no new feature of importance. Quotations are

the departments amounted on the 11th instant to Kesteran Brothers, London, have falled in the wooling trade, with liabilities £40,000 and assets 7s. per £. Abbott, Nottingham & Co., shaw! merchants, London, have also failed, with large Habilities, but a favorable

Our London Correspondence.

Our London Correspondences.

London, Jan. 12, 1855.

False Prophets—Schaetopol Not Fet Stormed—Russia
Offers to Negotiate for Peace on the Basis of the PourPrints—True, yet Scarcely Credible—Hortlittes to
Continue During the Negotiations—Bellione Speach of
Louis Napoleon—Sardinia Joine the Western Powers—
She Daret the Pope—Position of Austria—Great Basthe Especied in the Crimon—The English Ministry, &c.
Prophets are at discount. The report manufacture Prophets are at discount. The report mentioned in my last that the 18th of December was positively the day fixed for the assault had gained ground to such an

buy fixed for the assault had gained ground to such an extent that the news of that great event was anxiously expected. We learn, however, from a telegraphic despatch from the indefatigable, Measchikoff, that up to the M January mothing new had taken place at Rebastoot. That the assault will soon take place, no one doubts; better for us to lose a lot of brave fellows fighting than to let them die, as they are dying, from dysentery and fever. Mickness prevails in the English camp to a fearful extent. Increasant rain on a clay soil, damp ground, and in yout parts impracticable for pedestrians; ball, ful extent. Increasest rais on a clay soil, damp ground, and in most parts impracticable for pedestrians; hall, sleet, snow and hurricane, all combine to render the camp a pileous object. The French camp has not suffered like ours; the French soldier can put up with courser food than the English soldier; they act, moreover, on a well organized system, a certain number of men of each regiment are told off as bakers, butchers, &c. They have made an excellent road to their camp, and, compared with the English army, they are in a Sourishing cond tion.
Public stirution has been now drawn off, from the ac

tual theatrs of war to the diplematic field at Vienna. The London stock exchange was startled by a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Jan. 8, and widch was pub despatch from Vienna, dated Jan 8, and widch was pub-lished in a second edition of the Times of the same day, announcing that Prince Gortschaked had accepted the four points, or guarantees, and that peace negotiations would be commenced forthwith. The funds rose two per cent here, and a proportionals rise followed at Paris and on other Bournes. What is most extraordinary in that the news is confirmed. Baron Bournussay and Lord Westmoreshard have sent to their respective courts for instructions how to act. The conferences are to be operard in February, at Vienna, between English, French, Austrian, Fundau and Turkish plenipoteutlaries. Pra-sia now wishes to be represented there also, and with that risw will, it is said, join the treaty of the 5d Boom-ber. Some of the Lowins journals of this merning pubber. Some of the London journals of the morning publish telegraphic despatches associating that she has actually joined. People cannot make out what fleases were a. One of the four points employ the reducing of